

## ■ РЕФЕРАТИ СТАЕЙ, ОПУБЛІКОВАНИХ В «CYTOLOGY AND GENETICS», № 4, 2020 р.

### NOVEL MUTATION C.7348C>T IN NF1 GENE IDENTIFIED BY WHOLE-EXOME SEQUENCING IN PATIENT WITH OVERLAPPING CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF NEUROFIBROMATOSIS TYPE 1 AND BANNAYAN-RILEY-RUVALCABA SYNDROME

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*Neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF-1) is an autosomal dominant disorder provoking benign cutaneous and nerve sheath tumors. The cutaneous tumors termed as plexiform neurofibromas, which some of them are extremely visible, and can influence the quality of life. They can also develop into invasive forms of carcinomas and infiltrate into multiple tissues, thus endangering the patient's life. The loss-of-function mutations in NF1 gene are responsible for NF-1 type. Due to the large size of NF1 gene (~ 350 kb and 60 exons), exist some pseudogenes on another locus, and lack mutation hotspot the molecular characterization of patients is complex. In this study, we reported a patient showed symptoms of both NF-1 and Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba syndrome (BRRS), then performed a whole-exome sequencing (WES) and a data analysis for molecular characterization. These results showed a single heterozygous nucleotide variant (c.7348C>T) in NF1 gene,*

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*which results in a premature stop codon (p.Arg2450Ter) and a truncated protein, causing clinical symptoms of the patient. According to the results, WES is a quick and cost-effective approach for molecular diagnosis of the mixed phenotype of NF-1.*

**Key words:** Neurofibromatosis type 1(NF-1); Bannayan-Riley-Ruvalcaba syndrome (BRRS); Whole-exome sequencing (WES); Neurofibromin; Bioinformatics; Molecular diagnosis

### ІДЕНТИФІКАЦІЯ НОВОЇ МУТАЦІЇ C.7348C>T ГЕНУ NF1 ЗА ДОПОМОГОЮ ПОВНОЕКЗОМНОГО СЕКВЕНУВАННЯ У ПАЦІЄНТА З СУПУТНІМИ КЛІНІЧНИМИ ОЗНАКАМИ НЕЙРОФІБРОМАТОЗУ 1 ТИПУ І СИНДРОМУ БАННАЯН-РАЙЛІ-РУВАЛЬКАБА

Нейрофіброматоз 1 типу (NF-1) – це аутосомне домінантне захворювання, яке призводить до виникнення доброкісних пухлин на шкірі та в оболонках нервів. Шкірні пухлини називають плексиформними нейрофібромами. Деякі з них добре видно неозброєним оком і вони можуть впливати на якість життя. Також вони можуть розвиватися в інвазивні форми карцином та інфільтрувати у багато тканин, чим ставлять життя пацієнта під загрозу. Мутації гену NF1 з втратою функції відповідають NF-1 типу. Через великий розмір гену NF1 (~ 350 кб і 60 екзонів) на іншому локусі існують деякі псевдогени; молекулярна характеристика пацієнтів ускладнена відсутністю «гарячої точки» мутації. У цьому дослідженні ми повідомляємо про пацієнта, який мав симптоми і NF-1, і синдрому Баннаяна-Райлі-Рувалькаба (BRRS), а також про наше проведення повноекзомного секвенування (WES) і аналізу даних для молекулярної характеристики. Ці результати показали одиничний гетерозиготний нуклеотидний варіант (c.7348C>T) гену NF1, який викликав передчасний стоп-кодон (p.Arg2450Ter) та процесований білок, чим спричинив клінічні ознаки пацієнта. Згідно з результатами, WES – це швидкий та малозатратний підхід до молекулярної діагностики змішаного фенотипу NF-1.

**Ключові слова:** нейрофіброматоз типу 1(NF-1), синдром Баннаяна-Райлі-Рувалькаба (BRRS), повноекзомне секвенування (WES), нейрофібромін, біоінформатика, молекулярний діагноз.

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